

## VOLUME I.

## TERMS.

The TRUE AMERICAN is published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, or Three Dollars if not paid within three months.

Five copies will be furnished to a club for Ten Dollars, or Ten copies for Twenty Dollars.

Subscriptions out of Kentucky payable invariably in advance.

## ADVERTISING.

One square, or less, three insertions, \$1 50  
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 25  
One square, three months, - - - 6 00  
One square, six months, - - - 10 00  
One square, twelve months, - - - 18 00

The very large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE AMERICAN, in this and other States, will render it a better advertising medium than any paper in the city.

PAUL SEYMOUR, Agent in Cincinnati.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Philadelphia meeting, Judge John Bouvier in the Chair—passed the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, We regard Freedom of Speech as no less a Constitutional privilege than a natural right; as essential to the best interests of the community and to the advancement of truth; as sacred when exercised by the many, and as equally sacred when exercised by the few;

And whereas, The frequency with which mobs have risen, for different purposes, in various parts of the country during the past few years, and the utter disregard of law and order and public safety which they have invariably manifested, demand that every good citizen should exert whatever influence he may possess for their subjection.

Therefore, Resolved, That we regard all resort to mob law, for whatever purpose, as an outrage on Society—a criminal violation of the rights of those whose property or persons are attacked—and an insupportable imputation on the whole people, that their laws are not equal to every emergency.

Resolved, That it is by an universal obedience to the law, alone, by any citizen, that the humblest and least regarded is as much entitled to its protection as the highest and most influential; that an assault upon the security of all; and that every lover of the public peace is bound, as well by a proper regard for his own safety, as by the higher considerations of public good, to rebuke every attempt of any part of the people to violate the laws, in order to abate a real or imaginary evil.

And whereas, A sister State has recently been the scene of one of those popular outbreaks which, more than all things else, endanger the permanency of our free institutions and weaken the confidence of the people in the protective power of their laws; and whereas the circumstances attending this recent movement, the bold appeal of the mob to Kentucky and to the whole country, in the dishonor thus thrown upon the whole country, if we do not raise our voices against it, seem especially to demand that our sentiments should be clearly and unequivocally expressed.

Therefore, Resolved, That the attack of the mob at Lexington upon the press of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, coupled with their avowed intention to destroy his life should be resisted their unlawful assault upon his rights and property—deserve, as it most certainly receives, our unequalled condemnation.

Resolved, That the ground of defence urged in the address of the mob—that the people have the right, without the consent of the magistracy, to arm and protect themselves against foreign invasion—can be regarded as tenable, only where an infamous and unwarranted assault upon the rights of a neighbor is regarded as equally meritorious with a manly and honorable defence of home and family and friends against the hands of a murderous foe.

Resolved, That the Law, when consistent with freedom and humanity, is as sacred and as much to be respected as when claimed in the support of slavery; and while we will not justify violation of the legal rights of the slaveholder, under any pretext whatever, we will not, as men and as freemen, that if the contest must come, we will be as firm in maintaining the Rights of Man as they can be in opposition.

Resolved, That we tender to Cassius M. Clay the expression of our warmest admiration for his spirit and independence—our sincerest sympathy in his persecution and danger—and our heartiest good wishes for his future happiness and welfare.

Resolved, That we honor the man who had the moral as well as physical courage to proclaim the truths of freedom in a slave state; and that, without expressing any opinion of every word he has written under circumstances with which we are not acquainted, we have had every evidence that the purpose of his paper was manly and honest—and that, whatever may have been its errors, it was conducted by a clear mind and a noble heart.

Resolved, That we rejoice to learn by his recent letter to a Committee of the citizens of Cincinnati, that his flag is not yet struck, and that some other hand than his must pick down his glorious motto of "God and Liberty";—that we cordially commend to him his own sentiment that it is only for those who fight for the wrong to despair in defeat; and that we have every confidence, should his valuable life be spared, that he will win new triumphs for his principles, and add new glory to his name.

The resolutions were adopted with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

The people of Cummington (Mass.) declare:

Resolved, That among the civil privileges which we enjoy as American citizens, we estimate the protection of laws as first in value.

Resolved, That we look with the most fearful apprehension on the performance of any acts, in open violation of the law, by such as claim to be respectable citizens, and are the operation of any causes which tend to weaken the restraints of the law.

Resolved, That we consider freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press, as of the utmost importance in a free government and the attempt to restrain them—where-

ever it may be made—as a feature of rank despotism.

Resolved, That we consider an attempt to redress grievances in any other manner than that pointed out in the law, and by any other persons than the officers whom the law appoints, as establishing a precedent most dangerous to liberty, and directly tending to encourage licentiousness.

In view of the foregoing considerations, Resolved, That we consider the recent acts at Lexington, Ky., towards Cassius M. Clay, has prominent public examples of violation of law, private right, and of the liberty of the press, deserving the strongest reprehension, and the utmost abhorrence of all good citizens.

Resolved, That in the resort to such measures to resist the influence of light thrown on the subject of slavery and to sustain the institution, we have the strongest evidence that it can neither bear the light nor stand by justice.

Spartan county (Conn.) resolved:

Whereas, the inalienable rights of the citizens of these United States have been shamefully and ruthlessly violated in the forcible seizure, detention, and exportation of the Printing Press of Cassius M. CLAY, editor of the "True American," at Lexington, Kentucky;

Resolved, That we consider every such act disgraceful to the American people, derogatory to our National honor, and having a tendency to destroy the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That the Liberty of the Press is one of the most inalienable rights of man; consequently whenever it is violated it should call forth the spontaneous disapprobation of all classes of citizens.

Resolved, That we look with sorrow and indignation upon the recent attempt of a certain portion of the citizens of Kentucky to suppress the Freedom of the Press, who in so doing have shown such an utter disregard of property, good order, and constitutional law, have rendered themselves unworthy their noble ancestors; unfit to be esteemed citizens of their own gallant state or of the American Union.

Whereas, we believe that C. M. Clay as editor of the "True American," was peaceably and honorably pursuing a lawful course for the promulgation of Truth in his own and neighboring States; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender him through the medium of the public Press, our deep sense of his exalted public services in his late bold, manly, and philanthropic efforts in behalf of human freedom; and that he has shown himself a worthy descendant of our pilgrim fathers and of the country that gave him birth.

Resolved, That any institution that cannot be supported except by mobs and riots, and that cannot bear the scrutiny of a free and legal Press, ought not to exist.

Resolved, That we consider the address made public by the Lexington mob through their agent, T. F. Marshall, in justification of their violent proceedings, (in which address they acknowledge that Mr. Clay had got up to avert the popular indignation which they knew would be heaped upon them by all lovers of good order and constitutional law throughout the Union.

Resolved, That we believe American Slavery to be the sole cause of the late riotous proceedings at Lexington, Ky., and that it is a great moral, religious, and political evil; consequently it is the imperative duty of every American citizen to use all lawful means for its entire extermination.

Summit county, Ohio, resolved as follows:

Whereas, the slave power in its constant control of the national arm, through loco fido aid, has boldly and successfully run down and nullified the national Constitution, by converting the national army into a band of slave hunters, by protecting by the national flag the coastwise slave trade, by constant national legislation to protect slave labor and abolish all protection to free labor, by sustaining slavery in the national domain, by disregarding treaty obligations to favor the supposed interests of slavery, by stealthily sending troops into friendly territory to wrest it from its rightful owners and establish slavery therein, in order to make the United States the rival of Africa as a trader and exporter of slaves, and by disregarding even the forms of the Constitution, to bring said territory into the Union, avowedly to protect and extend Slavery therein, as well as sustain it at home. Therefore,

Resolved, That an allegiance to the Constitution and the Union, demands a constant and vigorous opposition to the accursed system of slavery itself, wherever found, and now especially, and that we will insist on its abolition by Congress in the District of Columbia, the territories, and in all lands over which its black flag has been established by the national power.

Resolved, That, in the language of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, we hold "that ALL MEN are born equal, free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety," therefore,

Resolved, That the Black Laws of this State are repugnant to the principles of our Constitution, and ought to be repealed.

Resolved, That it is "essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, that schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by Legislative provision," for the education of all the children in our State, without reference to color or color.

Resolved, That Freedom of the Press and of Speech, are indispensable to the freedom of the citizen in a Republic; and the destruction of the "True American," by the people of Lexington, Kentucky, was a violation of Constitutional right, and conclusive proof that a Free Press and Slavery cannot exist in a Slave State.

Resolved, That the kidnapping and imprisonment of three citizens of Ohio, by Virginians, was a high-handed violation of the laws of our country, and of the just rights of the citizen, and calls for the indignation of every freeman, and the prompt, decided, and efficient action of the Executive and Legal powers of the State.

Resolved, That we repudiate all sympathy or connexion with "Nativism" in any of its forms, and know no distinction between American citizens, arising from birth

or religious faith, but all, wherever born or however worshipping, are entitled to equal privileges and protection. And that the attempts of the Locooco party to fasten upon the Whigs the charge of originating and sustaining a party got up by themselves, to turn to account the religious friends of other lands, is in keeping with the honesty of their general political course.

The people of Hartford, (Conn.) say:—

Whereas, The liberty of speech, and the press are the two main pillars on which rests the noble fabric of human liberty, therefore,

Resolved, That we look with the deepest concern upon any attempt, either to abridge the one or restrict the other.

Resolved, That C. M. Clay, in publishing the "True American," acted upon his rights as a citizen and a man.

Resolved, That any attempt, other than purely persuasive, to prevent the continued publication of said paper, contrary to the wish of the publisher, is mob violence in the most odious sense of the term.

Resolved, That any institution which cannot bear the influence of free discussion, is the bane of all civil liberty, and, if permitted to exist, will supplant it by the most frightful despotism.

Resolved, That every is the bloody Moloch, whose continued existence demands the last drop of the life-blood of human liberty; and that the only way to preserve and maintain such liberty, is to slay the monster.

Resolved, That the late mobocrats of Lexington, the more mean and diabolical from the semblance of honor and respectability they assumed in their work of suppressing the publication of the True American, have shown an attachment to their bloody god, in comparison with which they may safely challenge a parallel from all the records of adoration paid to the most wanton personifications of cruelty and crime, in any age of the world.

Resolved, That viewed in the light of the fact, that C. M. Clay, the object of their malice, was single handed and alone, the phrase, "cowardly assassins," does not begin to fitly describe them—but points in the direction of those deep feelings of man's moral nature, in which are seated sentiments of loathing, hatred, indignation, contempt and disgust, for such transactions that can be felt, but not told.

Resolved, That we have no feelings but those of unmingled pity, for those sixty tools of the mob who were active in mobbing down the freedom of the press in Kentucky—knowing, as we do, that if they succeed, they but fasten slavery's chains around their own necks—if not, they are consigned to lasting infamy for themselves and their children after them.

Resolved, That T. F. Marshall, the leader of the horrible transaction, has shown himself to be the same bloody assassin that he was, when in asked in cool blood for another shot at James W. Wells—and that the part he acted establishes for him the most indisputable claim to the title of Captain General of the demon of slavery—if, indeed, he may not be justly regarded as its Emperor.

Resolved, That granting to the shameless duelist, T. F. Marshall, all the benefit of the code of honor, he has written his own name boldly and indelibly upon the roll of infamy, as a dastardly coward, by seizing upon the moment when his opponent was rendered powerless by disease, to wreak his personal vengeance, and his bitter hate against principles he can never conquer, though he should, with the assassin's hand, murder their advocate, in the person of Cassius M. Clay.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with that large portion of the people of Kentucky, whose hearts are warming with a philanthropy which cannot be satisfied with anything short of the liberation of the entire slave population; and we would here tender them the assurance that, by adhering to principle, and calmly meeting every difficulty, they will be long seen to drive away slavery, which is as unpopular in Kentucky as it is now in Trumbull county, Ohio.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with C. M. Clay in the correct and noble position he now occupies before Kentucky, the union, and the world, thankful that his life is spared and health improving—we earnestly hope that he may live to hear the death knell, and see the last struggles of slavery, not only in Kentucky, but the whole union, and the world.

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lished, and which are guaranteed to every citizen, and that the recent violation of these principles—the mobbing of the paper of C. M. Clay, because of its maintenance of the principles of the revolution, and the kidnapping of a Virginia, prove conclusively, that slavery is an institution that must be abolished, or our free institutions themselves fall.

Resolved, That slavery threatens the dissolution of the Union—that it has already virtually destroyed it, so far as regards all who believe in and cherish the inalienable rights of man—and that nothing but the speedy abrogation of the laws which sustain slavery can save from utter annihilation that Union formed by our fathers, for the purpose of securing to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty."

Whig meeting in Cuyahoga County. The following among other resolutions, were adopted at a meeting held at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga county, on the 26th ult. They speak sentiments we heartily endorse:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tax Law based upon a cash valuation, including all real and personal property, so that every citizen shall pay taxes upon what he is worth, and thus equalize the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That we approve of the law passed last winter, abolishing the office of State Printer, and are in favor of giving the State printing to the lowest bidder.

Resolved, That a mixed currency of specie and bank notes is indispensable to the wants of the community.

Resolved, That in our opinion the system of banking adopted at the last session by the Legislature, is well calculated to give us a safe and sound paper currency, convertible into specie at the will of the bill holder, and while it gives security to the public, at the same time yields to the banker fair and reasonable profits.

Resolved, That we will ever hold the credit of our State sacred and inviolate, and that we look upon Reputation not only as a foul disgrace, but as a crime.

Resolved, That Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia are a disgrace to our country, a blot upon our national character, and ought to be abolished, or the Seat of Government moved to a free soil.

Resolved, That the freedom of the Press and of Speech are indispensable to the freedom of the citizens in a Republic—and the destruction of the "TRUE AMERICAN" by the people of Lexington, Kentucky, was a violation of Constitutional right, and conclusive proof that a Free Press and Slavery cannot exist in the same State.

Resolved, That the kidnapping and imprisonment of the three citizens of our State by Virginians, were high-handed violations of the just rights of the citizen, and calls for the indignation of every freeman, and the prompt and efficient action of the Executive and legal power of the State.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to this Union is a gross violation of the Constitution for the benefit of Slavery; and while we are willing to abide by the compromises of the Convention of Slave States into the Union, formed out of foreign territory, and will ever repel the unjust and grasping aggressions of the Slave power.

Whig sentiment in Ohio. At a Convention of Whig Delegates from Portage and Summit Counties, held a few days since, for the nomination of a candidate for Representative, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. We endorse them, and commend them to the Whigs of the State, as expressive of the sentiments of nearly every Whig in Ohio:

1. Resolved, That experience continues to verify the truth of the principles of the Whig party, and to demonstrate the expediency of those measures of National and State policy which we, as Whigs, have maintained.

2. Resolved, That the Whig Tariff of 1842 has worked well; it has afforded adequate revenue for the support of the Government, and fair protection to American manufactures, while it has imposed no burden upon any portion of the people.

3. Resolved, That, believing the annexation of Texas to the United States by a joint resolution of Congress to be wholly unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States; a flagrant violation of the faith of our treaties with Mexico; a measure designed to perpetuate slavery in the United States, and to secure the ascendancy of Slave States in the Federal Senate, we deem it proper now and at all times to protest against the consummation of that measure.

4. Resolved, That we approve of the Banking Law of the last session of the General Assembly; we believe the safeguards and restrictions imposed upon bankers under it, are sufficient to ensure safety to the bill-holder; we therefore regard the attempt to repeal that law, as a movement to all banks; and those who co-operate in the attempt, are in fact carrying out the views of the hard money man.

5. Resolved, That recent and partial developments of dishonesty, by which the State Treasury has been defrauded of large sums of money, and which were practiced under the management of the late Board of Public Works, and the balance yet remaining due from members of that Board, clearly evince the necessity of the change made in that department by the late General Assembly.

6. Resolved, That the times imperatively demand that a stop be put to the alarming increase of the State debt, now amounting to twenty millions of dollars; that on no pretext, unless to save the credit of the State, will we sanction its increase.

Cassius M. Clay,—"The True American." We have received the first number of the revised True American. It contains Mr. Clay's appeal to the people of Kentucky and the country. It is quite lengthy, goes over the entire ground of difficulty between him and the citizens of Lexington, discussing the different points involved in an able and dignified manner.

Mr. Clay must, and will be sustained in his appeal by a majority of his countrymen, and we believe that it will not be in vain, even to the citizens Kentucky. We cannot believe that a majority of the people of that noble State, will be so far forgetful of their duty to the constitution of their State and the Union, as to sustain the mobocrats of Lexington and Fayette county in their most disgraceful proceedings. But let the people of Kentucky "sell the mighty space of their large hon-

ors" if it, so please them. The north will stand by Mr. Clay, if it need be to the death, the law abiding, peaceable citizens of the whole Union, will stand by him. The friends of liberty—the liberty of the people, and the liberty of the press every where, will stand by him as the noblest champion of the age.—Buckeye Sentinel.

CASSIUS M. CLAY intends resuming the publication of the "True American" in a few days. The paper is to be mailed and published at Lexington, but will be printed at Cincinnati, by Mr. Mendenhall.

We were informed by a friend of Mr. Clay, that that gentleman has never visited the house to which his printing materials were shipped, and has (very properly, we think,) refused to receive the materials.

The type, presses, &c., are represented to be in wretched order, and will probably be sold at auction. Clay has instituted suit for the value of his printing materials, against Tom. Marshall, J. B. Clay, and others.

The paper will, of course, be resumed with a greatly increased subscription list.—Bardston (Ky.) Gazette.

Why Thus Longing? BY LONGLEAF.

Why thus longing, for ever sighing,  
For the far off, unattained, and dim;  
While the beautiful, all around thee lying,  
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn.

Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teaching,  
All thy restless yearnings it would still;  
Leaf and flower and lute and bee are preaching,  
Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee  
Thou no ray of life and joy cast throw;  
If no cheerful smile, no gladness around thee,  
To some little world through woe and woe.

If no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten—  
No fond voice answer to thine own;  
If no brother's sorrow thou canst lighten,  
By daily sympathy and gentle tone.

Not by deeds that win the crowd's applause,  
Not by words that give thee world-renewal,  
Not by martyrdom, or vaunted crosses,  
Canst thou win and wear the immortal crown.

Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,  
Every day a rich reward will give;  
Thou wilt find, by hearty striving only,  
And truly loving, thou canst truly live.

From the Cincinnati Daily Atlas.  
Definition of a Nuisance by a High Court of Kentucky.

The last Lexington Observer contains an abstract of the trial of the rioters who violently assaulted the printing office of Cassius M. Clay, and seized and sent off the types to a foreign State;—in which if the statement of the observer be correct, certain legal decisions were made upon the law of nuisances, wholly without precedent in this, or any other free country.

The novel, dangerous and monstrous doctrine, "That if the Jury believe a certain political press was a public nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it," we have said was without precedent. But, we must correct this general and broad statement by informing the readers of our paper, and the Republicans and Democrats of the Commonwealth, that this doctrine is not new, and is not novel.

By a learned and able jurist, who has been a precedent. It will be recollected that Joe. Smith, the Prophet of Nauvoo, and his Municipal Court, abated a public press in that city, which had become obnoxious by its slanders upon the Saints, and was decided to be a nuisance, under precisely the same plea, and upon the same legal doctrine, with this difference in favor of the Prophet—that he did not pretend to exercise this power under any precedent of the common law, or any provisions of our own free constitutions—but from a special clause in the charter of Nauvoo, having the sanction of the Legislature of Illinois.

The decision of the Mormon Prophet, and of the high Court at Lexington, it strikes us, are based upon precisely the same legal principles, and the same public policy, and ought to be printed and bound in the same code of Law reports.

And has it come to this—that the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—which is so carefully guarded in all the Constitutions and laws of our wide-spread Republic—and which form the basis and corner-stone of our liberty is to be assailed in this way! If we publish articles in the Atlas, which are not suitable to the Democracy, are they to be justified, and acquiesced, "without hesitation," by a Locooco Jury, for tearing down our office, and sending our press and types to Arkansas, "if the Jury believe our press was a public nuisance, and could not exist in its then present location and condition without being a nuisance?"—In one word, does the liberty of the press mean anything, or are our printing offices to be subject hereafter to the caprice of mobs, and abated as nuisances under such a judicial farce as has been enacted at Lexington.

But we will no longer detain our readers from the account of this strange trial, as taken from the Observer which is as follows:

On the part of the prosecution the Court gave the following instruction to the Jury, upon the law of the case:

"That if the Jury believe from the evidence in this case, that the defendants, in this prosecution, assembled with the intent, and did with violence and by force take possession of the True American office, they are guilty of a riot, and they must find them guilty, and assess their fines in their discretion from one cent to one hundred dollars.

The defendants then asked the following instructions:

First: That as the proceedings were quasi criminal, the Jury were the judges of the law and facts.

Second: That the people have a right to abate a nuisance, and in its abatement to use just so much force as might be necessary for that purpose.

The Court gave the first instruction asked by defendants, with the qualification that, although not legally, the Jury were morally bound to decide according to the law given them by the Court.

The second instruction asked by them, the court refused, at the same time remarking, that if he looked only to the common law, he should feel bound to give it, but that the court of appeals of Kentucky, in the leading case upon the subject of nuisance had drawn a distinction between a physical and a moral nuisance, that they had decided that a physical nuisance might generally be abated, but that the question as to a moral nuisance, was left somewhat in doubt.

The defendants then offered the following instruction in the language of the decision referred to:

"That if the Jury believe that the True American press was a public nuisance, and could not exist in its then present location

and condition, without being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it."

Which the court gave and the cause went to the Jury.

The definition of a nuisance, as given by the best common law writers, was then read to the Jury in the following terms:

"A common nuisance is an offence against the public, either by doing a thing which tends to the annoyance of all the king's subjects, or by neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires."

After full argument, the jury without hesitation, gave a verdict not guilty.

## ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

BY MRS. L. G. EIGOURNE.

## HABIT.

We all acknowledge the strength of habit—its power increases with time. In youth, it may seem to us like the filmy line of the spider; in age, like the iron chain of the convict. It is in vain. "Habit is not resisted," says St. Augustine, "becomes necessity."

The physical force of habit is thus clearly illustrated by Dr. Combe. He states that he has seen a man who, at stated times, is peculiarly the character of the system; and on this account, regularity is of great consequence in exercising the moral and intellectual powers. All nervous diseases have a marked tendency to observe regular periods, and the natural inclination to sleep at the approach of night, is another instance of the same fact. It is the principle of our nature, which promotes the formation of what are called habits. I repeat any kind of mental effort every day at the same hour, we at last find ourselves entering upon it, without premeditation, when the time approaches."

## THE ELDEST DAUGHTER.

The deportment of the older children of the family is of great importance to the younger. Their obedience or insubordination opens throughout the whole circle. Especially is the station of the eldest daughter, one of eminence. She drags the first draught of the mother's love. She usually enjoys much of her mother's affection. In her absence she is the natural vicar. Let the mother take double pains to form her on a correct model; to make her amiable, diligent, domestic, pious, true to the image of those virtues may leave impressions on the soft, waxen hearts of the younger ones, to whom she may, in the providence of God, be called to fill the place of a maternal guide.

## FATAL LOVE.

Fatal love should be cherished. It has, especially a softening and ennobling effect on the masculine mind. It has been remarked, that almost all illustrious men have been distinguished by love for their country. We read of the hero of the Turks, its reverences for their mother. Their wives may advise or reprimand. If the husband is in the wrong, they respect and deference, honored to the latest hour, and remembered with affection and regret even beyond the grave. "Wives may die," say they, "and we can replace them; but our husbands, and our mothers, we cannot replace. We can only restore the mother when she passes away, and is seen no more."



## Corrections.

The Maysville Eagle copies our remarks on the Mason county Resolutions. So far, so good. We ask no journal to copy what we say on any subject; but when any one does it, we note it to show that it has done an act of justice.

The error, referred to by the Eagle, was clerical. Mr. PHISTEER's name was inserted in the manuscript. But owing either to hurry, or want of correct proof reading, it was made to refer to Judge Beatty.

## Voice of a Kentucky Freeman.

We proudly give place to the following noble letter of W. S. Campbell, Esq., of Lincoln Co. Kentucky. It will be recollected that a few slave holders got together in Lincoln and resolved that the True American should not circulate in that once gallant and free old county; one in which such men as Boone and Estlin and other noble spirits loved to roam the untamed forest. We will now see whether Lincoln is full of freemen or cowardly slaves; whether they will stand by the constitution and laws of Kentucky, or quail before the despotism of the slave holders—and may God defend the right.

C. M. CLAY, Esq. Dear Sir, I have seen a few copies of the True American, as well as heard of its suppression in Lexington, Ky., by an unholy mob—the leaders of which were Ex-Governor Metcalf and the Hon. T. F. Marshall, together with various other distinguished gentlemen. The Liberty of Speech and the Press are sacred to political vitality in America. If you will send me one copy of your paper for a year, I will pay by remittance the first day of April next. Yours truly,

W. S. CAMPBELL.

Stanford, Lincoln Co. Ky., Oct. 1845.

Thus, (when will the world learn it?) our cause gathers strength from persecution. Our subscription list in Kentucky is once more making slow but steady progress, notwithstanding some about Lexington have fled the field!

## The Judicial Acquittal of the Mob.

We have too much regard for common sense, to attempt to dispute this matter with man or fool. Some things lose clearness by being disturbed—all anxieties are such. Are the vague and misty conjectures of Buckeye lawyers to out-weight the letter of the constitution and pure reason? It was a one sided affair, gotten up by the mobites;—they presented, tried, and acquitted themselves.

If any man or set of men may abate by violence what he conceives to be a nuisance—what or who can stand? This reminds us of the quack who with red hot iron converted all his patient's sores into burns—he could cure burns! But some of our good citizens were anxious to gaze upon the length of Minister Shannons ears at a court house, they were not only long but green.

The Rebels on the 13th said they were acting without law—the long eared jury of acquittal say they acted with law—which law? We suppose we shall now hear no more of bitter and relentless denunciation of Andrew Jackson, for over riding the laws to save New Orleans. The one was fighting an enemy; the Lexingtonians a friend—Jackson fought one against a thousand;—the Lexingtonians a thousand against one!—If that one were sick—would not the world be lost in admiration?—Wolf!

## Decrease of Blacks in Freedom.

The decrease of the Blacks, living with a more energetic race in a state of freedom, like that of the Indians before the whites, (which we have so often maintained against the alarmists) is most elaborately proven by the statistics of Massachusetts, beginning 1790, as reported in the African Repository for this week. This may be urged by some as an argument against getting the poor Blacks free. It is better for us that they prefer it. Injustice towards the free still oppresses them; how then can they flourish? We are then for encouraging them to emigrate to a colony somewhere of entire Blacks.

## Judge McLean.

It seems to be prescribed by the slaveocracy because his accomplished wife, gives way to the Heavenly instincts of woman's better nature—a desire to elevate the poor and miserable—the free Blacks of Ohio. How long will the North manifest a sorry subservience to Slavery, sacrificing every generous, independent, and honorable emotion? "I had rather be a dog and bay the Moon than such a Roman."

## Great Robbery.

Livingston & Co's Express was robbed at Rochester of a large sum of money. The amount is not given. Four men have been arrested on suspicion.

## Florida.

Cabell, Whig, has been elected in Florida Delegate to Congress, much to the surprise of friend and foe.

## Temperance State Convention, N. Y.

This Convention had two days session,—was composed of 208 delegates, comprising some of the ablest and most intelligent men in the State. A State address was adopted, and half a million of copies proposed to be circulated. It was determined to make the question of license or no license, an issue in all the counties of the State.

Savannah and Charleston have appointed delegates to the Lexington Convention.

There were twenty-one ships up at New Orleans on the 17th ult., for Liverpool.

President Polk has determined to send a special agent to Mexico to make a formal demand upon that Government for the indemnity due the States.

## EDUCATION.

VIRGINIA, if we may judge from the decisions of her popular assemblies, is fast coming to the conclusion, that without a good common school system she cannot in character or influence rank at all with some of her sister States.

This conclusion certainly is just. For not only is knowledge power, but without it, man is not, in any sense of the word, a freeman; and even with the best purposes at heart, and the honest intention in head, must ever fail in his endeavors to understand or sustain a rational liberty. He is necessarily as the reed in the wind—bent to and fro by the immediate apparent good before him—and is, therefore, under the control of any abler brother, who, for good or bad ends, may direct him as he pleases. Can such a man have self-reliance? If he undertake to decide for himself, he sinks down into a stubborn prejudice, which will neither look beyond, nor go without, his own narrow track of belief. Can he have self-respect? Not knowing what to do, or how to act—or doing or acting from prejudice—he becomes a puppet in others' hands—and is kicked about as if he had the germ of no great living principle within him. May he enjoy even a proper self-pride? Look at him—and at his class—and with all their disinterestedness—all their generosity—all their natural honesty—all their enthusiasm—see how they are blinded—led astray—made to work for ambition—for lust—and sometimes for men and for measures that would keep them down forever, without the hope of being lifted up to the sphere of a true manhood.

What remains, then, for those who, in part, see these things, and for those better off in the world, and enlightened, but to demand the benefits of an universal education for all our children? Government builds roads with the public means for the public good. It spends millions for defence. And no one complains.—No one says or thinks that these things, or any part of them are wrong. But what are roads, strong battlements—mighty navies, or mightier armies—without an instructed public mind? Means, and nothing else but means—as all history teaches—to subjugate the many, and oppress the few—to merge the consideration of the happiness and well being of the greatest number in the simple success of those who direct and legislate for them—to make hacks and hewers of wood of the people, and great men of their rulers! Above, then, all public conveniences and public defences, as first, and the chiefest good to be asked for by the mass, and granted by Government, stands education—UNIVERSAL EDUCATION, by which every voter may know and feel his responsibilities, and understand and appreciate his duties, as a citizen.

And it will not do for men in, or out of power, to take one-sided views, or half views, of this great subject. Virginia, or Kentucky, this hour, might vote millions for the spread of education. But of what avail would it be? We will not say, as we were about saying—none whatever; (for we are advocates of education and of appropriations for education;) but we affirm that such an outlay, under existing circumstances, would only be partially beneficial. One example will illustrate this forcibly enough. A common school appropriation was made annually in South Carolina, and common schools were established in every district in that State. But no children, or a few only, came to them. The fathers of the poor and the ignorant would not consent to have their children educated at the public expense; they were too proud for that; and the result was, that Gov. Hammond recommended that this fund be given to Academies and the State College, so that the opportunities of the rich for a thorough education might be increased. The whole scheme was a dead failure. But why was this? Why did the poor say their children should not be educated at the public expense? Hence came the feeling which made them, in Carolina, reject with scorn the opportunity of being educated? The cause rests alone in that rooted and damning curse—SLAVERY. That draws the dividing line between the rich and the poor; that has set apart white laborers without means from freemen with means, with the mark of a liberated servitude upon their brows; that bids them, when clad in the ragged attire of the deepest poverty, resent as an insult, and reject with disdain, even the richest boon man may offer him. There is a better feeling in Kentucky, and Virginia, among poor non slaveholders in this respect, and on this subject; but, in both, these same causes operate generally and with a like hurtful influence. As the Farmer, then, in opening his farm, makes first his clearing by cutting down the forest trees, and afterwards by burning the stumps and grubbing up the roots of the undergrowth, to prepare the ground for the plow and for harvest,—so should those who labor in a moral wilderness, seek first to eradicate those causes which break down the spirit of men, or that raise up in their minds a false pride and prejudice which go so far to make all labor and all expense in educational outlays wholly useless, or at best, but partially beneficial.

We think it, therefore, vain to hope for the same general education; or the same intellectual advancement and energy in Virginia or Kentucky, while slavery is tolerated, that exists in Massachusetts, or Ohio. Boston and Cincinnati regard the Common School as their proudest institution. Their best men are taught in them. Go to Cambridge University, or enter the counting-rooms of the Lawrence's, Parker's, or Appleton's, of Boston, and ask where the young men were prepared for college, or for commercial pursuits, and the answer would be—at the FREE SCHOOL. If, then, there be those who believe the country is not safe—or its institutions permanent without education—if there be

those who hold that all our powers are God-given and that as a common right, as well as for the common security, all persons must be well instructed, and thereby wisely directed; what, we ask, is their duty? Clearly, not only to provide the means necessary to this end but to see that every class in society is put in a condition where they can enjoy the full benefit of these means. The one step is as necessary as the other. For what should we say of that man, who, under the pretence of doing a generous deed, should awaken in the individual towards whom this generosity was intended, a feeling of dislike and distrust? What think, or say, of that liberality which should affect kindness and sympathy, and yet wickedly create hate and hostility in the very class towards whom such kindness and sympathy was to be extended? As the beginning, therefore, of any great and systematic educational effort in the slave States, we must prepare to rid ourselves of slavery. For that blighting curse, not only makes the poor white man look upon labor as degrading—but would arm him to the very teeth in set opposition and prejudice against any public or private educational endeavor, which, in his estimation, should seemingly even treat him, or his, as the recipients of a cold and pitiless charity.

We have enough to do, God knows, on the subject of education in Virginia and Kentucky—enough to engage all the energy of our legislators or patriotic citizens, if we would remedy monstrous existing wrongs, or atone for a past grievous oppression. Look, by way of realizing this truth, at the comparative educational condition of Virginia and Massachusetts, as set forth in the census tables of 1840:—

	Virginia.	Mass.
White population, . . . . .	740,677	729,093
Number who cannot read or write, . . . . .	53,157	4,448
Number of primary schools, . . . . .	35,331	160,357
Scholars at public charge, . . . . .	9,791	158,351

In other words, the number of those who cannot read and write, in Virginia, stand as one to twelve and a half; in Massachusetts; as one to 164! In Maine, as one to 154, and in young Ohio, with her immense foreign population, as one to 42 and a fraction. Is this a condition of things to be tolerated? Are we content, in this State, to let matters stand thus? Says a proud spirited Virginian, sympathizing with every emancipation move and educational effort, when answering these questions and referring to the sad condition of affairs in the Old Dominion, (and his remarks will apply as strongly to us—for we are no better, if we are as well off):—

"There is no maxim more true, than that 'knowledge is power.' In a Republic Government, then, where the people are sovereign, how essential is it that they should possess the knowledge, which always gives to its possessor a proper ascendancy? Republican Governments are based upon the principle, that the people are capable of self-government. But the ignorant cannot control themselves, and are unfit to govern others. While they continue debased by ignorance, they are incapable of understanding the rights of citizens and designing demagogues. From the peculiar organization of mind, it follows that the ignorant cannot control themselves, and are unfit to govern others. While they continue debased by ignorance, they are incapable of understanding the rights of citizens and designing demagogues. From the peculiar organization of mind, it follows that the ignorant cannot control themselves, and are unfit to govern others. 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## POETRY.

WAR.

BY JOHN CATCHELL PRINCE, AUTHOR OF "HOMES WITH THE MIMIC."

Southern of the nation, and the bands of freedom, hope, and life!

Stem-reveler in grey fields, exulting in the strife!  
Thou terror of ten thousand horrors! thou sword-plague of the world!

When shall we see thy bale-fire quenched, thy blood-stained banners fall?

Ambition-born and power-begot, with passions dark and vile,  
And fostered by the cruel arts of avarice and guile,

Thou dost growl forth with reckless bellow to slaughter and enslave,  
And all her household pantries invaded and filled.

Thou trampler upon human hearts, thou gorger of the  
Thy crimsoned flows wondrously! the pure unconscious air;

The chorus of thy drums gives out the warning note—  
"Prepare!"

Thy crimsoned ring, thy trumpet, with shrill and vaunting  
Thy crimsoned ring, thy trumpet, with shrill and vaunting

Alas! that such vain pageantry should grace the feast of  
Growing in peaceful plenty stands some proud and prosperous town,

Till thy dread footsteps pass her gates, and tread her glories  
Down;

While pale sweeps her wildering streets, and all thy  
Make riot in her homes, and leave disaster and dismay.

Some village, nestled tranquilly amid its happy shades,  
Girt with the calm valley of corn-fields, streams and glades,

Behold! she blooms upon thy march, and in thy fierce employ  
Despoil its blooming paradise of quiescence and joy.

A province withers at thy frown, a kingdom mourns to see  
Her desolate temples torn, her towers overthrown by thee;

Behold her commerce paralyzed, her fields and groves  
And all her household pantries invaded and filled.

And yet the land that sends thee forth, what land so'er  
It be,

Leaps at thy lawless victories, and lifts the voice of glee;  
And songs are sung, and bells are rung, and merry bonfires

Blaze, and, as if, on festive days, the people throng  
While, at the crowded banquet-board, quick tongues diffuse

And columns lift proud capitals in honor of thy name;  
And virgin, pure and beautiful, give their love heart-true

To men who tread on human life, the carnage heart-true  
Thy trophies, brought in triumph home, attest what thou

Thou hast done—  
What trophy lavished on the foe, what fields of glory won;

But men who scorn thy painful pomp, arrayed with blushing  
And

Each sign of sanguinary power, such symbols of disgrace,  
Ere, ere, ere, thy day of doom, thy final hour of pride,

Thy glittering helm, and gauntlet plain, and specious  
Names said,

And what remains of that glory that dazzled us be-  
A monster hideous to behold, an ill-sorted mass of gore!

Enough of thee our ears have heard, enough our hearts  
Have felt.

More than enough of agony thy savage hands have dealt;  
Too much of wide unwholled wars, thou blighter of the

Thou foe to nature and to man, thou rebel unto God!

The widow's curse is on thee, War, the orphan's suppliant  
Cries.

Mixed with mother's malediction, send the placid skies  
And bones that bleach upon the sod, and water in the sea.

And, and, and, shall be in vain? against thy deeds and thee,  
The green earth fair would fling thee off from her polluted

Grass.

The multitudes are yearning, too, for knowledge and for rest,  
And lips inspired by Christian love, all deprecate thy

Wrong.

And poets, fired with purer themes, disdain thee in their  
The "embellished" one is lovelier far than thou embel-

lished;

One gleam in Labor's honest hand is worth ten thousand  
The

The engine's steam-pipe, his plied, his nobler conquests  
Made

Than all the congested series of thy abortive trade.

More courage in the miner's hand than captain ever knew,  
More promise in the peasant's flock than count of scimiters

More glory in the craftsman's cap, and in the student's  
More honor in the peasant's hand than all thy vain renown.

England, my own, my mother land, as fair as thou art free,  
Thou island-gem whose wide domains outstretch to earth

And sea!

What need that thou shouldst yearn again to conquer and  
Subdue?

Thy power has long been known to all; shall not thy mercy  
Forbear to wield the cruel sword; or, if thou wilt invade,

Be it with palm and olive branch, that marketh peace and rest,  
Be it with Bible in thy hand, with gentle words and sweet

Give Gospel light, give peaceful art, give rectitude and  
Irrig.

Strong Ambition dares to doom his weaker foe to bleed,  
Raise high the trumpet-voice of truth against the ruthless

Deed.

With magnanimity of heart, with calm and fearless brow,  
Be thou the umpire and the friend, the mediator thou.

Then shall the nations look to thee, as one ordained, to keep  
The balance of the social world, the portals of de-  
And history shall write thee down, with proud and willing  
hand,

A realm of mind and majesty, a wise and Christian land.

## Science and Religion.

What gives the mind its innate strength to seek?  
And chance brain instinct at the feet of man?

Bide the wild come in the path of death  
Corrupt its periods, and declare its name?

With doubtful radiance, reach the historic pages,  
And claim the treasures of a buried age?

Electric Science, from his cloister'd shrine  
Heard and replied—"Such power supreme is mine."

"Canst thou, I cried, thy power so wide extend?  
Which feels its danger, and deplores its end?"

Canst thou the prison of despair illumine?  
Find sin a pardon, and disarm the lion?"

Bright from his eye, his radiant anger burst  
As thus he laughingly answered me:

"With hourly Time incessant war I wage,  
Who wrecks my fabric with demonic rage,

With Indolence I strive, and Error's sway,  
What more canst thou demand—'and surely turn'd away.

Then from her cell, where long I dwell apart,  
Her meek presence in the contrite heart.

Religion came, and where profound Science dwelt,  
She bent her knee to earth, and with her Sire prevail'd—H.

## SELECTIONS.

### Love of Books.

I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of  
the stage, but I think higher still of nature,

and next to that of books. They are the  
nearest to our thoughts; they dwell in the

heart; the poet's very slides into the current  
of our blood. We read them when young—

we remember them when old. We read them when  
young—we remember them when old.

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## SHOWER BATHS.

The competition on the subject of shower baths is one of the bright-  
est signs of the times. Look at our ad-

vertising columns, and you will see it is wax-  
ing so warm that the advertisers will have

to make frequent use of their own baths to  
keep sufficiently cool. This, O men, is the

happiest of omens—ominous of cleanliness,  
health and good sense.

Shower bathing will reform this nation.  
We may not be able now, without a shower

bath equal to Noah's, to put a stop to the  
Mexican war, but if our mechanics goes on

and supply the whole people with shower  
baths, and they use them in detail, the next

generation will be too wise to fight like cats  
and dogs.

There is nothing like a shower bath to  
throw cold water on madness, and put out

what may be considered as the conflagration  
of the mind. It is eminently favorable

to reason, and good nature, which is the  
perfection of reason—though the lawyers,

for their own purpose, pronounce law—  
which is a very ill-natured thing, to be that.

Never put on your diurnal shirt, and the  
character you have bought of the tailor, and

go among your fellow men, till you have,  
by means of a shower bath, poured at least

one painful drop of cold water on your forked  
redoubt. You had better go without

breakfast. You will be sure to fret and  
worry before night, like a crazy cat who

wants grease on its axles.—*Chronotype.*

THE TWO BROTHERS.—The following  
beautiful Arabian legend we copy from the

"Voice of Jacob." The site occupied by the temple of  
Solomon was formerly a cultivated field, pos-

sessed in common by two brothers. One  
of them was married and had several chil-

ren; the other was unmarried. They lived  
together harmoniously, the property they

had inherited from their father.

The harvest season had arrived. The  
two brothers went to their fields, and left

the field. During the night, the unmarried  
brother was struck with an excellent

thought. My brother, said he to himself,  
has a wife and children to support; it is

not just that my share of the harvest should  
be as large as his. Upon this he arose,

and took from his stack several sheaves,  
which he added to those of his brother;

and this he did with as much secrecy as if  
he had been committing an evil action, in

order that his brother's offering might not  
be refused. On the same night the other

brother awoke, and said to his wife, "My  
brother lives alone, without a companion;

he has no one to assist him in his labor,  
nor to reward him for his toils—while God

has bestowed upon me a wife and children;  
it is not right that we should take from our

common field as many sheaves as he, since  
we have already more than he—domes-

tic happiness. If you consent, we shall  
add secretly a certain number of our own

sheaves to his stack, by way of compensa-  
tion, and without his knowledge see his

portion of the harvest increased." This  
project was approved and immediately put

into execution.

In the morning, each of the brothers  
went to the field, and was much surprised

at seeing the stacks still equal. During  
several successive nights the same contrivance

was repeated on each side; for, as  
each kept adding to his brother's store, the

stacks always remained the same. But  
one night, both having stood sentinel to

divide into the cause of this miracle, they  
met, each bearing the sheaves mutually

designed for the other. It was thus all elu-  
cidated, and they mutually confessed their

arms, each grateful to heaven for having so  
good a brother.

Now, says the legend, the place where  
stood an idea had simultaneously occurred

to the two brothers, and with so much per-  
tinacity, must have been acceptable to God.

Men blessed it, and Israel chose to do  
it, to erect the house of the Lord.—*Lamarine.*

NEW PETRIFYING PROCESS.—At the  
Marquis of Northampton's conversation,

a few days ago, Dr. Jacques Silvestri ex-  
hibited some examples of a process by

which all organic substances can be brought  
to a consistent and approaching petrification,

so as to be preserved to an indefinite period.  
The head of a female was shown, petrified

to a degree of intensity approaching stone,  
the features retaining all the expression of

life. Fishes, reptiles, insects, birds, and  
other specimens of natural history, were on

the table; the plumage, fur, and all the other  
adjuncts of nature, retaining the same

brilliance of color, firmness, and flexibility,  
that they had at the time of death. A bo-

quet of flowers was seen preserved, with  
an exactitude and perfection beyond concep-

tion.—*English Paper.*

REDEMPTIVE TIME.—Dean Swift, when  
he claimed at the usual time the degree of

A. B., was so deficient as to obtain it only  
by special favor, a term used to denote

want of merit. Of this disgrace he was so  
much ashamed that he resolved from that

time to study eight hours a day, and con-  
tinue his industry for seven years, with

what improvement is sufficiently known.—  
This part of his history well deserves to be

remembered; it may afford useful admoni-  
tion and perhaps encouragement to young

men, whose abilities have been made for a  
time useless by their passions or pleasures,

and who having lost one part of life in idleness,  
are tempted to throw away the remainder

in despair.—*Johnson.*

DAGUERRE AND TALBOT were some years  
since rival claimants for the honor of hav-

ing discovered "sun painting." Although  
unsuccessful in establishing priority of dis-

covery, Mr. Talbot has now succeeded in  
doing what the French artist failed to ex-

ecute. He has discovered a mode of tak-  
ing likenesses on paper instead of metal,

fully equal in power of detail to those  
painted on metal.—*Hancock Eagle.*

Faith.—Hope.—Charity.

FAITH!—What uncounted comforts lie  
hidden in that one word! A shield for the

unprotected; strength for the feeble; and  
joy to the care-worn and grief-stricken.

Let thy saving and cheering influence de-  
scend upon every soul.

HOPE!—Thou who hast a home in every  
bosom, a shrine in every heart; what were

the joys of earth without thy cheering  
light? Behold thy brilliant beams, bright

as the rays of the morning stars, the from  
flits away from before the despairing brow.

What would dwell upon the arid wastes  
of life's desert did not thy torch gleams

point the road to future bliss? When sor-  
row plunges up the heart with deep fur-

rows, and the ties of life are sundered one  
by one, thy white-robed gentleness speaks

peace to all within. Let thy beacon-blaze  
of celestial glory shine on its unclouded

splendor, till every darkened path be light-  
ed by its cheering rays.

CHARITY!—Greatest of all—the crown-  
ed queen among the virtues, the brightest

pearl-maid of religion and love. May thy  
steps never wax feeble, or thy heart grow

cold. Let us mark the splendor of thy  
presence by every desolate hearth, and by

every mourner's couch. Teach us to

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